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Soviet Party Del. Receives Special Attention

General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, together with Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, received the CPSU party workers delegation on April 2. Photo shows General Secretary Kim Il Sung and the Soviet delegation led by Oleg Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee. (KCNA Radiophoto)

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A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited the DPRK from April 1 to 4 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The CPSU party workers delegation was led by Oleg Rakhmanin, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and First Vice Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee.

General Secretary Kim Il Sung on April 2 received the delegation and Secretary Kim Jong Il hosted a dinner in honor of the party workers delegation on April 3.

It is rare for the younger Korean leader to host banquets or receptions.

Earlier on April 1, the Central Committee of the WPK arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture for the delegation.

In a banquet speech, Mr. Hwang Jang Yop, member of the Central Committee of the WPK, called the Soviet Union "the world's first socialist state and our liberator, helper and ally."

"Therefore, all the events taking place on the Soviet land are always matters of our major concern," said Mr. Hwang.

The high-ranking WPK official also stressed:

"I believe that the current contact between us will mark an important occasion in contributing to the thoroughgoing implementation of the matters agreed upon at the meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Soviet party and state leaders last year and in further promoting the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties."

Mr. Oleg Rakhmanin said that the rapid development of the friendly atmosphere surrounding the Soviet-Korean relations today was created by the talks between the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and a DPRK party and sate delegation led by President Kim Il Sung.

"Let me emphasize on this occasion that the line of the CPSU and the Soviet state on deepening and enriching relations with the WPK and the DPRK is consistent and invariable," stated Mr. Oleg Rakhmanin.

Economic, Red Cross Talks to Be Held on May 17 and 28

In a serious effort to continue north-south negotiations, the DPRK on April 4 proposed to hold economic talks and Red Cross negotiations in May.

Li Song Rok, head of the delegation of the north Korean side to Pyongyang-Seoul economic talks, in a telephone message to his south Korean counterpart, proposed to hold the second north-south economic talks on May 17 at the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. **(See full text of telephone message on page 2)**

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society, in a telephone message to his south Korean counterpart, proposed to hold the 8th round of north-south Red Cross talks on May 28 in Seoul. **(See full text of telephone message on page 2)**

Seoul announced its acceptance of dates proposed by Pyongyang the same day.

The economic talks and the Red Cross meeting were to have been held on Jan. 17 and Jan. 22-25, respectively. But they were interrupted by Team Spirit 85, U.S.-south Korea combined military exercise. The exercise which began on Feb. 1 is aimed at attacking north Korea, partner to the dialogue. It created an unfavorable climate for conducting the talks. Major field and amphibious operations wound up by the end of March, while redeployment of units and equipment will continue until the end of April.

The DPRK in early January notified the south that it was postponing the two meetings until the provocative war game was called off.

"As for the resumption of the talks, it is matter which can be settled after April when the military exercises stimulating us end and the overheated atmosphere is eliminated and everything stabilized in south Korea.

"Proceeding from this stand, we propose to have the second north-south economic talks at 10 on May 17 at the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom," said Mr. Li in his April 4 telephone message.

Mr. Son, charging the Seoul side with staging the large-scale war game with the Americans, stressed: "The Red Cross talks with a heavy yet noble mission to mitigate the misfortunes and sufferings of separated families and relatives must be resumed and normalised at an early date."

100 Seats Give NKDP Enough Power to Challenge Junta

They were right when opposition leaders predicted their strength in the Feb. 12 elections would top 100 on April 4, making it perhaps the most potent anti-"government" political grouping in south Korea's history because of its avowed commitment to democracy and close ties with the students, labor, and Christian forces.

The New Korea Democratic Party backed by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam came to control 102 of the 276 assembly seats, securing enough parliamentary seats to convene the one-house national assembly any time it wants when it was joined on April 4 by 15 defectors from two other opposition groups including 13 Democratic Korea Party and 2 Korea National Party members.

On April 3, 16 DKP defectors had joined the NKDP. Also a few members of the minority parties were reportedly considering joining the NKDP before the assembly convenes later this month.

Now, the NKDP had one-third of the assembly seats, an important tally because that number given it the right to call special assembly sessions and to veto constitutional revisions.

In the Feb. 12 elections, the NKDP emerged as the major opposition force by winning 67 seats. Campaigning on strong anti-dictator slogans, it won 29.3 percent of the popular vote, revealing significant popular dissatisfaction with Gen. Chon's military-backed junta. Its success meant the fall of the former major opposition DKP which settled from 35 seats and 19.6 percent of the popular vote. Another opposition group, the Korea National Party took 20 seats.

DKP president Cho Yoon Hyung announced on April 3 that flight of members from his party to the new opposition amounted to a merger and members of the NKDP predicted confidently on April 3's night that the total number of its seats in their camp would surpass the 100 mark on April 4.

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Pyongyang Works Out Joint Venture Law

Pyongyang has worked out details of its joint venture law and they will be released to respective government organizations and corporations, a senior economic policymaker said on March 29.

Yun Gi Bok, deputy chief of the Central People's Committee's Economic Policy Committee, said the details cover remittance of foreign currencies, labour management and other matters concerning enactment of the law, which was announced in September last year.

"We have received offers of joint venture in all aspects (of business activities) from socialist countries, Scandinavian countries, West European countries and Korean businessmen living in Japan," Yun said in a meeting with a delegation from Japan's Kyodo News Service.

To date, the DPRK has signed agreements on hotel construction with a French firm and joint management of department stores with Korean companies based in Japan.

Under the joint venture law, equity shares will be decided on mutual agreement and profits will be divided according to the ratio of stock ownership, Yun said.

He also said that joint venture agreements will be effective for about five years but can be extended; there will be no limit to the amount of remittance of operation money or profit in foreign currencies so long as there is the balance of bank account, and goods imported for joint ventures will be exempt from tariffs.

Concerning corporate profit, Yun said 25 percent of net profit will be taxable but this will be exempted for the first three years. Taxes will be lowered even after that if joint ventures turn out little profit, he said, adding north Korea is offering better tax favors than given by China and West European countries.

But Yun said the government of President Kim Il Sung will not approve the establishment of firms wholly owned by foreigners.

Telephone Message of Mr. Li Song Rok

Li Song Rok, head of the delegation of the north Korean side to north-south economic talks, sent a telephone message on April 4 to his south Korean counterpart.

The message says:

As everyone knows, an atmosphere of dialogue was created in our country and north-south economic talks opened for the first time in nearly 40 years after the country's division with the delivery of our relief goods for the south Korean flood victims as an occasion last year. This was an important event which the two sides should value in improving north-south relations and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

But your side made public a plan to hold jointly with the U.S. forces the large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises against the other party to the dialogue under the pretext of "annual occurrence," thereby laying an artificial obstacle to the north-south economic talks.

Under such conditions, our side with a sole desire to save the north-south economic talks at any cost proposed to have talks between vice premiers of the two sides to tide over the difficulty created before the talks. But your side turned down even this proposal and persistently held the military rehearsal as scheduled.

As a result, the economic talks which made a good start amid the deep attention of people at home and abroad failed to make further advance and have been deadlocked for two months and a half.

Deeply regretful at this, we consider that your side is wholly to blame for this.

This gave us a serious lesson that as long as the dual policy of dialogue and confrontation is pursued and the confrontation racket contradictory to the dialogue is persistent, the dialogue itself cannot be continued and even its fate will be endangered.

At present people at home and abroad desire dialogue without confrontation, not dialogue with confrontation.

But recently when the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal taking us as an imaginary enemy was going on in full swing and your side has given no plausible answer to our proposal to stop the military rehearsal and have contact between vice premiers of the two sides advanced in our message dated January 9, your side hurriedly brought forward the resumption of the talks. This cannot but be contrary to the desire and aspiration of the people at home and abroad in every aspect.

As for the resumption of the talks, it is a matter which can be settled after April when the military exercises stimulating us end and the overheated atmosphere is eliminated and everything could not be convened at a date agreed upon to our regret and have been suspended for more than two months to bring disappointment to families and relatives separated in north and south and to the entire fellow countrymen.

We think your side should feel responsibility for this.

The Red Cross talks with a heavy yet noble mission to mitigate the misfortunes and sufferings of separated families and relatives must be resumed and normalised at an early date.

To this end, obstacles lying to the humanitarian talks must be removed and the aftereffects of the military rehearsal be eliminated in south Korea in a brief period.

Considering that everything will be stabilized and conditions be created for safe travel of our delegation to Seoul till late May, we propose to hold the 8th round of north-south Red Cross talks on May 28.

Telephone Message of Mr. Son Song Pil

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone message on April 4 to the President of the south Korean Red Cross.

The message says:

Already in the telephone message dated January 9 our side urged your side to take appropriate measures to stop the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal which is incompatible with humanitarian talks in connection with the plan of the United States and south Korean authorities to hold the rehearsal against us under the pretext of "annual occurrence".

But your side has taken no practical measure to save the humanitarian talks and the military rehearsal was persistently staged in south Korea as scheduled.

Owing to this, the north-south Red Cross talks which were to be resumed after an interval of 12 years stabilized in south Korea.

Proceeding from this stand, we propose to have the second north-south economic talks at 10 on May 17 at the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

40 Years Since Liberation

Korea in Its Youthful Prime (7)

Education for Tomorrow

(Continued from the previous issue)

Man-Making

Schools of all levels—from primary school to university—were set up and a well-regulated democratic system of education established in Korea in a short span of time after Korea's liberation. With the progress of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundations, compusory education was introduced in stages.

In 1956, a universal compulsory primary education system was enforced; in 1958, a universal compulsory secondary school system was carried out; and a Cabinet decision was taken on enforcing free universal education as from April of 1959.

From 1967 on, a 9-year universal compulsory technical education system was implemented. In 1975, an 11-year universal compulsory education system was fully introduced, which comprised one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education.

At present, there are few countries in the world where students are given education free of charge for 11 years. Among the advanced countries, England introduced a universal 11-year compulsory education in 1974, and Sweden, West Germany, France, Japan enforce a 9-year compulsory education.

Education systems differ in different states in the U.S. There are 8-11 year compulsory education systems here. But in most states a 9-year compulsory education system is enforced.

Korea has developed its education policy consistently since the liberation from the viewpoint that nation-building should start from man-making. The first Cabinet decision made immediately after the liberation was to construct a pencil factory. We can understand this policy from this episode. In 1959, the year after the socialist transformation of relations of production was completed, it was decided that education should be free at every school. Moreover, students were provided with school uniforms and other school supplies by the state in Korea and university students received scholarships.

Today, Korea has a population of about 18 million. Among them, children in nurseries and kindergartens number 3.5 million, and children and students studying in the universal 11-year compulsory education system reach about 5 million. One million students are studying at higher special schools or colleges. About half the population are students. From this, you will understand what a huge investment is made in education by the state.

In Japan, the spread of education was one of the conditions for its modernization and its high economic growth. There were 24.38 million schoolchildren (students) in Japan in 1983, accounting for 20.7 percent of the population. In comparison with Japan, students account for 27.3 percent of the Korean population.

Science and Technology

Furthermore, higher education has made rapid progress in Korea and great successes have been registered in the training of cadres.

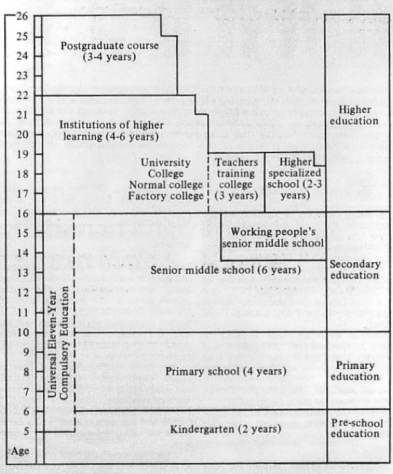
Before the liberation there was not a single institute of higher learning in Korea. At present, however, there are over 216 universities and colleges and more than 576 higher technical schools, and a comprehensive cadre training centre had been firmly established in each province by the end of 1984.

The institutes of higher learning, Kim Il Sung University, Kim Hyong Jik Normal College and Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute included, are distributed evenly in the capital and localities.

Each county has higher technical schools and every province has a number of colleges such as industrial, agricultural, medical and normal colleges, a teachers' training college and a communist college. The students of colleges and higher technical schools receive scholarships from the state.

Besides, part-time colleges are run at factories, in rural districts and fishermen's settlements.

The fact that Korea is earnestly tackling with education, is a motive power to strengthen its state power. Korea has brought up in a short period by herself all the cadres who set in motion the economy. This was an important factor for developing an independent national economy.



THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE DPRK

Korea already has brought up 1.25 technicians and specialists who accounted for 19.2 percent of the total work force in 1976. And also the number of technicians and specialists per cooperative farm reached 17.5 in 1969, 55 in 1976, and 60.2 in 1982.

At present, Korea is at a new turning point in its task of bringing up higher-quality national cadres on the basis of its successes in education work.

Last year, Secretary Kim Jong Il indicated the need to improve higher education as early as possible, saying that "Our era is an era of science and technique."

According to this instruction, Korea newly built 30 colleges and 4 higher technical schools in the new school term which ended in September last year. It is an unprecedented development in the 40 years history of Korea's education from the liberation to the present that Korea opened 30 universities in a year. This shows how urgently Korea needs high-level technicians and specialists.

Of the 30 colleges, 24 are colleges and 6 are factory colleges.

These colleges include these exploration, electricity, machanics, automobile manufacture, chemical, construction, forestry, light industry, fishing industry, agriculture, gardening, Oriental medicine and printing.

These measures taken will certainly accelerate the Korea's economic development.

(Continued on page 3)

CPSU Party Workers Delegation Feted

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet on April 1 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Oleg Rakhmanin, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and First Vice Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Hwang Jang Yop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Oleg Rakhmanin.

Soviet Union "Our Liberator, Helper and Ally"

Secretary Hwang Jang Yop said in his speech:

I believe that the current contact between us will mark an important occasion in contributing to the thoroughgoing implementation of the matters agreed upon at the meetings and talks between President Kim Il Sung and the Soviet party and state leaders last year and in further promoting the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties.

Noting that the Soviet Union is the world's first socialist state and our liberator, helper and ally, he said: Therefore, all the events taking place on the Soviet land are always matters of our major concern.

Pointing to the big successes achieved by the fraternal Soviet people today in their efforts to complete a developed socialism under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, an outstanding activist of the Soviet party and state, he stressed: Our people sincerely rejoice as over our own over the achievements made by the Soviet people with the approach of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Germany and the victory over Japan and the 27th congress of the CPSU.

The Soviet Union faithful to the Leninist foreign policy, as a bastion of peace, is staunchly struggling against the imperialists' "policy of strength" and belligerent moves and for the preservation of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world, the speaker said, and continued: Our party and people fully support the peaceful stand and steps taken by the Soviet party and government and express firm solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle to carry them into effect.

Our party and people, he stressed, will as ever discharge their duty and comradely obligations as a class ally of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and invariably advance in firm unity with you till the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and the Soviet Union and of the international cause of the working class.

Soviet Friendship with WPK and DPRK "Consistent and Invariable"

First Vice Director Oleg Rakhmanin said in his speech:

The rapid development of the friendly atmosphere surrounding the Soviet-Korean relations today was created by the talks between the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Noting that the first anniversary of the Soviet-Korean summit talks was due shortly, he stated that in this period the bonds between the two parties had made a more versatile development and cooperation between the two states had become more brisk in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

We, he said, are satisfied over the fact that there exists between our parties a good tradition of exchanging opinions on socialist construction in the Soviet Union and Korea, discussing international issues and jointly exploring ways for consolidating friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at the March Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, once again laid stress on the unswerving line of the CPSU for expanding cooperation with the socialist countries, he said, and added: Let me emphasize on this occasion that the line of the CPSU and the Soviet state on deepening and enriching relations with the WPK and the DPRK is consistent and invariable.

The Soviet people, as in the past, are at present and will remain in the future a faithful friend of the Korean people, he declared.

He wished the fraternal Korean people new, greater successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and in the struggle for a peaceful reunification of the country under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by General Secretary Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from page 2)

Untrodden Path

The epochal thing about education in Korea is the aim to intellectualize the whole society in the future by enforcing a higher compulsory education system.

Intellectualizing the whole of society is to raise the cultural and intellectural level of all members of society to that of college graduates so as to do away with distinctions between mental and physical labour and bring about complete equality for the working people.

Korea is marching along this untrodden path with sure steps.

(To be continued)

EDITORIAL

Deployment of F-16s at Misawa By the U.S.

The United States began to deploy F-16 Fighting Falcons at Misawa Airbase in northern Japan. On April 2, three U.S. Air Force F-16s touched down at Misawa Airbase. Three were the first of about 50 due to be deployed there to expand U.S. forces in the Far East. Twenty-one more of the jets are to arrive at the joint U.S.-Japanese Misawa Airbase by the end of July, to make up one squadron. A second squadron is due in 1987. In the Far East, F-16s were deployed only in south Korea in the past. (three squadrons, 50 jets)

F-16s, together with F-15s which have been already deployed at Kadena Airbase in Okinawa (three squadrons, 75 jets) form a major striking force against the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

The F-16 with nuclear capability is multirole aircraft designed to complement the F-15 as an air superiority fighter. It has a combat range without refueling of about 600 miles. Long-range aircraft is aggressive and can hit the Asian mainland.

Furthermore, more mordernized F-16s are to be deployed at Misawa in the future. Their range and stores capability will be further expanded. From Misawa the planes would be able to strike a large sector of the eastern Soviet Union, including Vladivostok, Sakhalin Island, the Kurile Islands and the whole of north Korea.

The F-16s' arrival is described by Pentagon officials and Japanese military authorities as a response to "Soviet military buildup in Northeast Asia" and as a demonstration of close military cooperation between the United States and Japan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, during his two years in office, has worked to tighten military links with the United States. Last year, the two countries reached an agreement on a joint operational plan in case of an armed conflict in the Far East, namely in Korea. Joint military exercises between the U.S. Forces in Japan and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces have been strengthened. Clearly, some of the exercises were conducted on the supposition of nuclear war. Team Spirit 85 is a three-way military exercise between the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

F-16s' deployment reflects U.S. strategy to put the front burner on the Far East and is certain to aggravate the situation there.

The United States should withdraw all its armed forces and weapons systems from Asia, including south Korea and Japan.

Komdok General Mining Enterprise Overfulfills First Quarter Year Assignments

The Komdok General Mining Enterprise overfulfilled the first quarter year assignments.

In this period, the enterprise increased the gross industrial output value 79 percent, tunnelling 11.8 percent, pit building 20 percent, ore cutting 72 percent, ore dressing 74 percent and ore production 53.5 percent above the same period of last year.

It sets itself the goal of surpassing this year its peak year record over 1.3 times in lead and zinc production.

Situated in the northeastern part of Korea, it has turned into a leading non-ferrous metal ore producer.

Pits and ore dressing plants were built or reconstructed on an expansion basis, a 10-odd kilometre long belt conveyer laid and the enterprise was replenished with up-to-date equipment.

In 1981 the dressing capacity jumped 5 times and the discovered ore deposits 230 times as against 20 years before.

In one year after the Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in August 1982, ore dressing plant No. 3 with an annual capacity of 10 million tons was commissioned and the existing ones were expanded and scores of large cutting faces including one with a capacity of 15 million tons arranged.

The expansion project of the April 5 youth electric car pit with a six times as much transport capacity as before was completed and an underground second-stage crushing site with a capacity of millions of tons built.

The building of large-scale shafts progressed apace.

The enterprise has a dressing capacity of 15 million tons.

Komdok area abounds in lead and zinc resources.

According to the geological survey, the area has some 10 ore seams, part of one of which has been cut so far, though with a mining history of hundreds of years.

Ores of high mineral content rate produced there promise a bright future.

A part of the Ore-Dressing Plant No.3 of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise with a capacity of treating 10 million tons of nonferrous minerals.

"Fifth Republic" Serves Dictatorship, Division, and War: Pyongyang

The "Fifth Republic" is a colonial puppet regime framed up by the U.S. at the point of the bayonet to bridge over the crisis of the colonial rule that had deepened in south Korea after the "October incident" in 1979. It is no more than a tool of fascism and treachery, war and division, serving the U.S.

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of CC of the WPK, March 31 says this in an article denouncing the political propaganda in south Korea about the administrative results of the present dictator upon the lapse of four years since the emergence of the so-called "Fifth Republic," an offspring the "army purge coup" and the "emergency martial law."

Under the title "Fifth Republic Is Hotbed of Dictatorship, Division and War" the author of the article says:

The south Korean rulers are claiming that the "Fifth Republic" cleared away the complications of the old age and fixed the institutional mechanism for the establishment of a political system suited to an open society of civilization and realization of an upright politics.

But the complications of the old age have not been cleared off.

They have been replaced with new complications which are more serious.

And they cry that they have let an institutional mechanism for upright politics take its roots, citing for example the enforcement of the system of registration of the properties of the "national assemblymen" and the ruling party officials.

But the registration of property cannot be a guarantee for upright politics.

The south Korean rulers argue that the typical features of the policy of the "Fifth Republic" distinguishing it from the policy of the old age are the intended adaptation of democracy to south Korea through the "single-term presidency" and "peaceful change of power."

The incumbent dictator put forward "a plan for the 21st century" which he cannot hope to see during his office and is already framing up various apparatuses for its realization.

This is an open manifestation of his intention to extend his power to the 21st century, not stepping down with the expiration of his term.

It is for this purpose that they extended the term from four to seven years and turn down the demand of the opposition forces for a "constitutional revision" for direct election.

They are also carrying on the propaganda that the "Fifth Republic" ended the history of confusion and afflictions at the end of the 1970s and laid a solid foundation for the creation of an "advanced country."

Blaring that the south Korean dictator has bent "active efforts" to prevent a war and achieve a peaceful unification, they cite for example his "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation."

Still more shameless is their attempt to put on the south Korean dictator the garb of "pacifist leading north-south talks."

While twanging the harp of peace and unification, they have averted their faces from our proposal for tripartite talks for easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and creating preconditions for peaceful reunification and suspended the north-south economic talks and Red Cross talks by publishing the plan of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal.

Paying lip service to "national reconciliation" they are, in actuality, laying a chill on the ardent desire of the people for reunification and building a higher wall between north and south in pursuance of a line of confrontation.

The south Koreans have advertised the building of a "welfare society".

But the indiscreet inducement of foreign capital has precipitated the dependence of economy and bankruptcy of minor enterprises, left south Korea weighed under foreign debts somewhere above $50,000 million and driven the people deeper into destitution.

The south Korean ruler's propaganda of administrative results is a false propaganda to justify the dictatorship by painting a florid picture of the south Korean reality and freeze division and stay in power long by inciting north-south confrontation.

Simultaneous Adjustment Of Resident Registration

April was set as "a period of simultaneous adjustment of resident registration" to tighten the noose around the neck of the people, according to a radio report from Seoul.

During the period the residence of all the inhabitants are to be compared with the resident registration cards.

The Chon junta decided to invoke "administrative authority" in case anyone who was not registered failed to make a "voluntary report."

Observers say that they seek in this to keep a closer watch on the movements of the people strong in anti-"government" sentiments and bar students, workers, intellectuals and churchmen from being active among the masses.

Uprooted Peasants Number 470,000

Uprooted peasants numbered as many as 470,000 last year in south Korean countryside, according to a radio report from Seoul quoting data made public by the south Korean "Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries."

This is attributable to the failure of farming in the rural villages of south Korea due to south Korea's misconducted agricultural policy.

Chonggye Workers Set Up "House of Peace"

The Chonggye Clothing Workers Union, an organization of clothing workers of Pyonghwa Market in Seoul, which is keeping up its undaunted struggle in defiance of the suppression by the Chon junta, recently set up a "House of Peace" to support the education and activity of workers in Changsin-dong, Chongro District, and held its opening ceremony, according to a radio report from south Korea.

The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of personages belonging to the New Korea Democratic Party, the National Council for Democracy and Unification, the Workers' Welfare Council, the Youth Alliance of the Movement for Democracy and others.

Background of Recent Student Movement

With growing demand for campus autonomy and for the democratization of the society, the south Korean student movement is gaining further momentum against a fraudulent measure taken by the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The south Korean authorities attempted to quieten the ever-growing movement of students who often clashed with riot police in demonstrations by pledging in the "Jan. 29 education ministry announcement" to abolish the "government"-controlled "Student Homeland Defence Corps" and to authorize the formation of the General Student Council.

However, students are well aware of the fraudulent nature of the south Korean authorities' pledge.

The deceptive nature of the pledge can be found in the fact that the education authorities declared to recognize the "General Student Council" only after the following conditions were met: 1) Stoppage of political activities by students; 2) Institution of "student guidance committees"; 3) Supervision of student committees; 4) Limitation of the activities of student representatives.

These conditions were virtually not different in its regulations imposed by the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" often called as south Korea's submilitary apparatus" to strengthen anti-communist education.

The "SHDC" completely supervises and controls the political activities of students through forced training, with only "students of good manner with superior academic achievement" qualified to be its executives.

Therefore, those students who are active in the student movement are not qualified to be executives of the organization.

Furthermore, its budget management and its activities are supervised by the university authorities and professors in charge of student affairs.

In other words, a "GSC" to be authorized by the education authorities is far from an autonomous student organization which the students desire.

Students call for freedom of political activities, which is still strictly limited by the university regulations worked out by the "education ministry."

They are banned from holding gatherings and demonstrations, and upholding political slogans or posters.

The south Korean authorities' decision to ban students' political activities, however, runs counter even to the present south Korean "constitution" which states that "the fundamental rights of the people shall not be limited at any time."

The present student movement is regarded as "illegal" and all students' activities are completely controlled by the authorities.

Therefore, the formation of independent General Student Councils in universities throughout south Korea means that students will gain legal recognition of their own autonomous organs by the university and education authorities.

Students oppose the Chon junta which is trying to turn the "GSC" into a "government"-controlled body and are now fighting to form a genuine students organization through their struggle to legitimacy of their movement.

Against this move of students calling for campus democracy, the Chon junta has taken various suppressive measures, including expulsion of Kim Jun Hwan, ex-dean of Korea University, who often caused "friction" in relations between the university and the education authorities which ordered tough measures against students in connection with the case of the DJP headquarters occupation and the mass boycott of the mid-term exams.

The education authorities urged him to take responsibility for permitting an "illegal entrance of the children of university clerks" on Feb. 4 when an inspection of the university was conducted.

Kim was compelled to leave the university on Feb. 25 after the graduation ceremony, more than one year and five months before his term of office expired.

Students are now calling for Kim's reinstatement, as they consider that this treatment of ex-dean of the university is certain to accelarate the authorities' interference in campus affairs and increase pressure upon them.

The ever mounting demand for democratization of campus affairs and various forms of student struggle show that the crafty tricks employed by the Chon junta to intimidate students and professors are no more effective.

Students of Korea University follow Kim Jun Hwan, dean of the university after the graduation ceremony, shouting slogans "We are deadly opposed to Kim's expulsion" and so on. (Chugan Chosun Mar. 17)

Ho In Hoe, vice-Chairman of the General Student Council in Korea University launched a hunger strike in front of the student hall on campus on March 12 in opposition to Kim's expulsion (Chungang Ilbo Mar. 15)

Students Scatter Anti- "Gov." Leaflet at Court

Students of Yonsei University who were brought to trial on charges of their involvement in the occupation of the building of the "Democratic Justice Party" waged an undaunted anti-"government" struggle at the Seoul district criminal court on March 26, the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo reported on March 27.

Students of the university including Li Gyu Hui chanted slogans denouncing the unilateral trial and asserted their innocence at the court where prison terms were passed upon them.

Li scattered scores of leaflets reading "Long live the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy" he had prepared in the jail over the seats for the public and loudly shouted slogans calling for the action against dictatorship and for democracy.

More than 100 fellow students and parents in the public seats, in response to their struggle, chanted at the top of their voices anti-"government" slogans led by patriotic students brought to the trial, and held a sit-down strike, singing the song "I Will Win" and so on, in defense of the exit order of the police.

A student who was put on a trial on March 25 on charges of his involvement in the occupation of the DJP building last year shout an anti-"government" slogan when he was taken out of the court. (Dong-A Ilbo Mar. 26)

Students Wage Demos. For the Poor

More than 200 students of Seoul and Korea universities jointly staged a demonstration on March 29 against the "development" plan of the south Korean authorities, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The students bitterly denounced the Chon junta for pulling down houses of inhabitants in the slum under the cloak of "development", holding a placard reading "We oppose Mok-dong eviction" at the Yongdungpo rotary in Seoul.

Ten student demonstrators were walked to the police and a "summary trial" was referred to them.

According to another report, students in Seoul scattered over 150 leaflets denouncing the "development" plan in the Namdaemun Street in Seoul on March 26.

The leaflets reading "End the policy of forcible eviction", etc. were reportedly printed in the name of the General Student Council of Seoul National University.

Students Put on Trial

At a trial at the Seoul district criminal court on March 28 Kim Jong Wan, executive director of the Institute of Democratic Constitutional Government, was sentenced to detention, according to a radio report from Seoul.

He was earlier arrested on charges of violation of the "Law on Groundless Rumours" as he wrote in a leaflet "Information of the IDCG No. 2 that the south Korean authorities "welcomed Kim Dae Jung with violence" when he came back from an exile.

Kim Jong A, a student of Seoul National University was referred to a "summary trial" on March 24 and sentenced to detention after he expressd solidarity with inhabitants of Mok-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, in their sit-in strike calling for the rights for existence.

Students Arrested in Succession

Five students including Li Jong U, former chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul National University, were sentenced to prison terms on April 1 up to one year and six months, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They were arrested after they locked up and punished a police agent who had wormed his way into the university in September last year.

Meanwhile, Kim Min Sok, a Seoul National University student, was taken to a police station on charges of distribution of leaflets critical of forcible eviction of inhabitants of Mokdong inhabitants in Seoul.

Religious Org. Denounces Abuse of Female Students

Christian Student Federation of South Korea published a statement, exposing the abuse of woman students by the south Korean police, according to the January issue of the Japanese magazine Sekai.

Expressing resentment at continued police abuse of woman students involved in the struggle for democracy in Seoul, the statement noted that the present "regime" not only increases the army and police as repressive tools and commonly resorts to violence, but also gives them the right to reduce woman students to sex victims.

"We will continue to fight courageously against those who deprive man of everything valuable," the statement said. It urged all fellow students and women to advance for bringing democracy to the south Korean society."

Minor Enterprises Undergo Financial Difficulties

More than 8,460 minor enterprises were in a state of under-capacity operation or suspension of operation or out of commission in south Korea last year, according to reports released in Seoul.

Out of them over 400 completely gave up operation and upwards of 1,500 suspended production.

S. Korean Cartoons

The south Korean situation is now developing rapidly in the wake of the opposition's boost after the Feb. 12 "National Assembly elections" and also because the absorption of the former No. 1 opposition DKP by the New Korea Democratic Party. However, the south Korean people are now anxious about whether the Chon junta, driven into a corner by the dissident forces, will react to the situation in a more flexible or a tougher way.

Meanwhile, south Korean papers recently carried an announcement by the authorities that its per capita Gross National Product reached $1998. In spite of the Chon junta's propaganda about GNP people do not feel at ease, as there is no improvement at all in their daily life and in the country's democratization.

TUKKOBI

Hankook Ilbo (Mar. 24)

GNP–$1998!

Let me say a word!

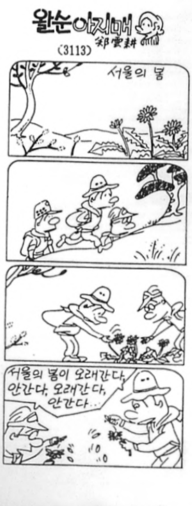
I feel very happy, looking at this figure.

How do you feel...

You feel at ease, don't you...

WALSUN AJIMAE

Chungang Ilbo (Mar. 25)



"Spring of Seoul"

The Spring of Seoul will last long, will not last long, will last, not...

The History of Korean Residents in Japan And Chongryun

2 The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(Continued from the previous issue.)

2. Chongryun Organizations

As shown in Table 1. Chongryun, whose central headquarters is located in downtown Tokyo, comprises 17 member organizations and runs 20 companies and 154 regular schools from primary school to university.

Table 1

Central Headquarters
the Central Standing Committee – the Central Committee – Congress

Prefectural Headquarters
49

Chapters
some 300

Sub-chapters
some 1,800

Member Organizations
the League of Korean Youth in Japan
the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan
the Korean Federation of Workers in Commerce
the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan
the Central Korean Educational Association
the Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan
the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan
the Korean Medical Association in Japan
the Union of Korean Men of Letters and Arts in Japan
the Korean Amateur Athletic Federation in Japan
the Union of Korean Students in Japan
the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan
the Koreans in Japan for Reunification
the Korean Student Committee in Japan
the Korean Peace Committee in Japan
the Association of Korean Democratic Lawyers in Japan
the Union of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan

Concerns
the Choson Sinbo Company
the Korea News Service
the Kuwol Bookshop
the Korean Affairs Institute
the Sidae Company
the Korean Pictorial Company
the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe
the Korean Soccer Team in Japan
the Korea-Japan Export-Import Corporation
the Tonghae Trade Company
the Korean Specialities Company
the Korean Industry Co. Ltd.
the Ryung Hung Trade Company
the Kyodo Kogyo Company
the Kumgang Insurances
the Chugai Travel Company
the Kinyo Shipping Company
the Korean Central Academy
the Korean Records Company

The Choson Sinbo Company

The Tokyo head office of the Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan

3. Chongryun Activities

1) Protection of the lives and rights of Koreans

Chongryun strives to protect all the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan, including their DPRK citizenship.

Intensive efforts are made to defend the Korean residents' basic human rights and the right to repatriation to the DPRK and freedom of trips abroad.

Since 1959, some 100,000 Korean residents have been repatriated from Japan to the DPRK and a total of over 26,000 Koreans resident in Japan have travelled to Pyongyang.

Association of Korean traders and industrialists were created in every part of Japan for the purpose of protecting Korean residents' right to conduct businesses and lead a decent life, and Korean credit associations are at work covering the whole of Japan as banking institutions serving Korean nationals.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Mar. 1 – 29)

Mar. 1

* A delegation of the Finland-Korea Association headed by its Chairman Timo Ravela.

* A delegation of the Cobec Commercial Company of Brazil headed by its General Director Antonio Milao Rodriguez Lima.

Mar. 4

* A delegation of the Central Union of the Consumers' Cooperatives of Romania headed by its vice-Chairman Ion Radulescu.

* An Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Yatindra Tiwari, Rector of the Armapore Degree College of Kanpur University of India.

Mar. 8

* A radio and television delegation of China headed by vice-Minister of Radio and Television Hao Pingnan.

Mar. 11

* A delegation of the Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Company, Ltd. headed by its Chairman Georgi Abadjiev.

* A Soviet movie cameramen's group headed by Director Elidor Urazbaev.

* A Juche idea study delegation of the Freetown Teachers College of Sierra Leone headed by E.H. Davies-Cole, head of a chair of the college.

Mar. 15

* Claes Palme, elder brother of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and his party.

* A delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Clement Michel Pascal Nga-Gni-Voueto, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

* A government delegate of the Republic of Senegal Famara Ibrahima Sagna, Member of the Political Bureau, and National Secretary for Economic Affairs, of the Senegalese Socialist Party and Administrator of Dakar Industrial Free Zone.

* A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by its Managing Director Aikawa Riichiro.

* Jean-Jacques Maurice, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to Korea.

Mar. 18

* A Congolese delegate for the study of the Juche idea Sala Dominique, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth.

Mar. 19

* A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization headed by its President Sam Nujoma.

* Ahmed Tijane Kane, new Senegalese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea.

Mar. 21

* A delegation of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles headed by Cao Yu, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Dramatists Association.

Mar. 22

* Manfred Weingand, Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists.

* A Chinese government cultural delegation headed by Lu Zhixian, vice-Minister of Culture.

Mar. 25

* A government delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Facine Toure, Member of the Military Committee of National Redemption of Guinea and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

* A government delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Laurent Nzeyimana, Minister of External Relations and Cooperation.

* Anatoli Vasiliev, Director of the Division of Industrial Operations of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

* A USSR trade union delegation headed by Stanislav Kramorenko, Director of the Mass Culture Department of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions.

* A delegation of the West German-Korean Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Walfgang Pack.

* Ahmed Mohamed El Farnawani, Scretary General of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurance and Reinsurance.

(Continued on page 7)

– The 38th World TT Championships –

The DPRK Women's Team Wins Second Place

The DPRK women, April 2, placed third in the 1983 World Table Tennis Championships in Tokyo, finished 2nd in the team event at the Mar. 28-April 7 World Table Tennis Championships, Gothenburg, Sweden.

At the final, the DPRK team was defeated by the Chinese team by a narrow margin. But Li Bun Hui put up a good fight with China's He Zhili, showing an 11-minute hold-up with the 2 players deadlocked at 18-18 in the second set.

Proceeding this, the DPRK women beat south Korea 3-1 in the semi final.

The women's team of the DPRK was awarded silver medal, while men's team was placed 5th in the team event at the championships.

Li Bun Hui, 16, was awarded Joola Trophy for most successful player in team matches following her senior Kim Kyong Sun at the 37th World Championships.

Joola Trophy has been awarded to successful men and women players in team matches of the World and European Table Tennis Championships since the 37th World Championships.

Li extended her unbeated record to 12 wins as she beat Yun Kyong Mi, Ryang Yong Ja, Japanese Hoshino and other European players.

Li was placed only 30th in the world rankings, but she swept high ranking holders including 6th places.

Standings

Men's	Women's
1 China	1 China
2 Sweden	2 DPRK
3 Poland	3 South Korea
4 Japan	4 Netherlands
5 DPRK	5 USSR

Li Bun Hui (upper right) and Chu Jong Chol (lower right) draw much public attention at home and abroad after the participation in the 37th World Championships, Tokyo.

Mar. 29

* A delegation of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by its vice-Chairman Andreas Herezog, Member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss Progressive Organizations and Member of Parliament.

* A Soviet government economic delegation headed by Vladimir Mordvinov, vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

* A Cuban public health delegation headed by vice-Minister of Public Health of Cuba Juan Kouri.

* Editor of the Finnish paper Rakentaja Markku Salomaa.

* President of the Santiago Provincial Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in the Commonwealth of Dominica Romon Antonio Veras.

* Prof. and Dr. Mohamadou Kane of Dakar University of Senegal.

* The soccer team of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) headed by Chong Ji Hae, Deputy Head of the Korean Football Taem in Japan, which will participate in the "Mangyongdae Prize" sports contests.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Mar. 2 – 13)

Mar. 2

* A delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Gil Song, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Mar. 6

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Pang Tae Ryul, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, to attend the Leipzig Spring International Fair in the GDR.

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciencies of the DPRK headed by its President Chong Gi Chol for a visit to Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Li Jong Gi, Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Chongryun, to attend the sixth congress of the Pan-American Youth Movement scheduled in Tanzania.

Mar. 9

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Kim Chang Ryong for a visit to Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Mar. 12

* A DPRK party and government delegation headed by Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, to attend the funeral of K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

* A delegation of the Grand People's Study House headed by its vice-President Li Yong Chang for a visit to China.

Mar. 13

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Scientists Association headed by Kim Chol Sik, vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences to participate in the meeting of the Executive Council of the World Federation of Scientific Workers to be held in the Soviet Union.

(To be continued)

Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April Opens

Foreign art troupes and delegations are arriving in Pyongyang one after another to attend the "Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April" scheduled here from April 6.

It has become a tradition in Korea to hold a friendship art festival of artistes from many countries in the spring of significant April.

A grand art festival of artistes of a number of countries was held here with success in April, 1982 in celebration of the 70th birthday of the President Kim Il Sung. The festival was attended by many well-known artistes from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe who excellently showed the peculiar features of their national art through colorful programmes.

The artistes of the Romanian Art Troupe, the Peruvian "Tiempo Nuevo" Art Troupe, the Tanzanian Art Troupe, and the delegation of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Exchange Society and others sang with sincere hearts songs praising President Kim Il Sung, along with songs loved by their peoples, winning acclamation of the audience.

In April last year, too, a grand friendship concert of foreign artistes was held here to celebrate the April 15 holiday.

The concert which was twice as big as that in April, 1982 was participated in by hundreds of well-known artistes from many countries the world over and it helped strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

In this concert J. P. Mittal, Head of the Indian Art Troupe, and Maria Alvarado Trujillo, Head of the Peruvian Folklore Art Troupe composed and sang excellent songs revering President Kim Il Sung. They are widely known to the Korean people.

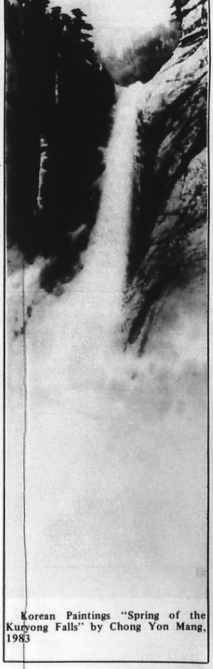
Talented vocalists of the Italian "Mattia Battistini" Art Troupe, the Austrian Art Troupe of the Vienna University of Music and the Paris, France, Classic Music Troupe were also acclaimed by the audience.

The "Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April" this year unprecedented in scale will be participated in by art organizations from several dozen countries of the five continents and figures of various international organizations and literary and art circles.

The festival will be divided into music and dance, and circus.

It will be attended by People's Actors and Actresses, prize winners at international contests, vocalists and instrumentalists well known in the art and public circles, musicians and many other famous artistes as well as prize winners at world circus festivals and world circus champions who proved successful at various festivals.

Pyongyang is festively attired in welcome of them on the threshold of the festival.



Korean Paintings "Spring of the Kuryong Falls" by Chong Yon Mang, 1983

Report on Human Rights in the "Republic of Korea" (1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The International League for Human Rights and the International Human Rights Law Group published a report on overall human rights situation in south Korea on February 6, 1985. The former incorporated in New York in 1942, is among the oldest of the general purpose nongovernmental organizations, the latter was founded in 1978 in Washington, DC as a public interest law center concerned with the protection of international human rights. The People's Korea will carry excerpts from the report which is divided into 9 chapters.

Introduction

After seizing power in 1980 following a military coup, President Chun announced plans to restore democracy and human rights in South Korea. He has repeatedly pledged to uphold the constitution by stepping down and holding elections for a new president in 1988. In 1984, the government freed a significant number of political prisoners, lifted the political bans on many politicians, removed security forces from campuses, and allowed the formation of a new political party. Listening to President Chun, it would appear as if South Korea is well on the road to democracy. However, our findings in this report show that to restore democracy in South Korea, fundamental institutional changes need to be made.

President Chun Doo Hwan and his predecessors have justified their tight control of political activity and repression of dissent in the name of national security.

How best to preserve South Korea's security interests while at the same time allowing the people of South Korea to realize their yearning for freedom and democracy is the real question.

Despite the improvements in the human rights situation, which are welcome, the regime has not altered its basic authoritarianism. The repressive apparatus that is the legacy of the coup is intact, and President Chun remains intolerant of many of the pluralistic institutions that underlie true democracy.

A few examples of the institutional and practical limits on pluralism in South Korea follows. A balance of power is crucial for democracy, yet South Korea's government remains centralized in the presidency. The current political system limits the National Assembly, Korea's only directly elected body, to airing opinions, rather than legislating in a meaningful manner. Moreover, South Korea's 1980 constitution provides an extremely indirect method for choosing a new president.

In a democracy, political parties must be free to organize and candidates must be provided an opportunity to communicate their message to voters. However, South Korea restricts the activities of the "legal" or permitted opposition including the new political party. The government retains power to veto opposition parties' choices of leaders, candidates and platforms.

A democracy requires a free exchange of ideas and information, yet South Korea tightly controls its press. In 1980, the government restructured the nation's media. It banned over 600 journalists, closed 172 periodicals, and forced the several private broadcasting systems and news services to consolidate into ones headed by past or present government officials. It also adopted an intricate press law providing mechanisms for maintaining control, including work licenses for the media and financial entry barriers against small presses. As a further precaution, the government regularly issues censorship regulations. Predictably, such sensitive topics as President Chun's political legitimacy are never discussed in the South Korean media.

A democracy requires pluralistic associations as checks on the government. South Korea, however, stifles watchdog groups. Tough labor laws and harsh tactics suppress strikes, collective action and independent unions' ability to organize. Domestic rights groups that protest too loudly are intimidated. Last September, thugs linked to the police abducted and beat Reverend Park Hyung Kyu, past Korean Presbyterian Church director and now head of the National Council of Churches' Human Rights Committee. Student demonstrators, a significant dissident block in South Korea, are routinely roughed up and incarcerated.

The Reagan Administration, however, seems pleased with President Chun's limited gestures. Visiting Seoul in 1983, President Reagan released a joint communique with President Chun affirming "the importance of defending and strengthening freedom and the institutions that serve freedom, openness and political stability." In South Korean forums, Vice President Bush, Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger and United States Ambassador Walker have all praised President Chun's plans for democratization.

But America's quiet diplomatic efforts have failed to produce essential pluralistic institutions. If democratization is a serious goal, the second Reagan Administration must press publicly for tougher, more specific measures to insure that President Chun keeps his political promises.

What pressure can the United States apply? There is a significant body of legislation dealing with security assistance, loans by intergovernmental financial institutions and export licenses for crime control equipment that provides the Executive with the leverage to have specific human rights recommendations taken seriously in Seoul. In addition, a 1984 law suggests that duty-free treatment of imports under the "Generalized System of Preferences" be withheld from countries that violate workers' rights. Since the United States is South Korea's largest trading partner and South Korea benefits greatly from such preferences, denying imports duty-free status would be a significant incentive for reform.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

On the background, the political shift signals nearly an end to the multi-party system in the assembly because the DKP now lacks the minimum required strength to act as an independent floor negotiating group.

The DKP had often been criticized as "government-authorized" and in the aftermath of its poor showing in the elections its members elected a new leadership which pledged to stage a tough struggle for democratic reforms.

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, have been supporting the idea of bringing the two opposition forces together to create a stronger struggle against the Chon "regime."

Earlier, the two Kims discussed the future policy of the NKDP when they met its president Li Min U on Mar. 28.

Kim Yong Sam said that the NKDP should open its doors to anyone in the moderate DKP and even in the KNP "irrespective of what they did in the past."

The KNP originated from the old ruling Democratic Republican Party under the dictator Pak "regime."

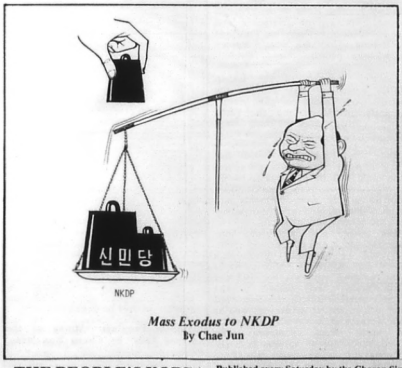
"The divergent opposition parties should be united so as to strongly struggle to gain power. The system of one ruling party and one opposition party should be created without fail," he said. He stressed: "We should ignore anyone's past behaviour. At present, the most important thing is whether anyone has a will for democracy."

Kim Dae Jung also said, "I don't think that the shift of a government power from a person to another within the same party is a transfer of power in a true sense." Gen. Chon Du Hwan on Feb. 23 named as chairman of the ruling DJP Gen. Ro Tae U who also commanded the 1980 Kwangju massacre with Chon.

"Such a kind of transfer of power cannot be called a peacefull change of government. That should be called a one-party dictatorship," he stressed.

Kim went on, "The NKDP is heavily burdened with a duty to restore the people's rights to freely choose their own government. Free elections, press freedom, direct presidential election and local autonomy should be restored."

The new party's expansion of its cooperation and solidarity with other opposition parties will set a remarkable trend which is bound to influence the future political scene.



Mass Exodus to NKDP
By Chae Jun

Li Min U, head of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, shakes hands with one of the 20 members who joined the NKDP on April 3 from the Democratic Korea Party.

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